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\*RIDAY ..... APRIL 1, 1898.

## THE SITUATION MORE CRITICAL.

On the face of the equation, so to epeak, of the news respecting our complications with Spain, the outlook for peace was not last night as assuring as it had been for twenty-four hours previously. Spain, it would appear, was proving less pliant under our pressure for a settlement upon our conditions than we had expected and had been given Peason to believe she would be. According to advices from Madrid, it would seem that she is manoeuvring for time formulating counter propositions. Still, nothing really definite is known as to the actual situation, the advices from Washington being in the main as unsatisfactory as are those from Madrid, and if we continue to keep our heads and realize the momentous responsibility that is upon us, it may yet be a far cry to war.

This responsibility calls no less for doing our duty to Spain than for being true to ourselves. The one involves the other. It calls for a calm and dispassionate consideration of any counter proposals the Madrid Government may make, with a view of determining whether their acceptance would enable us to secure an adjustment of the Cuban question on a basis of peace, without loss of our dignity, honor, or prestige, or violation of our obligations to humanity. A failure to recognize these elements of responsibility in the premises might be to commit a more grievous wrong against the public conscience of this country and posterity than against Spain. This government cannot, at this stage

of the issue, afford to make any compromise with weakness as to the crucial issues. On the essential questions at stake it must remain firm. But none the less it cannot afford companionship with injustice, and bravado, and bullying with their chances of bringing on war for the sake of non-essentials. We cannot afford to pursue a policy of useless temporizing, but if we can put an end to the terrible struggle in Cuba, ensure the reconcentrados from starvation, and guarantee to the harried island the blessings of good government, without humiliating Spain, and without cost of blood to ourselves, blot upon our honor. and the piling up of a heavy burden of taxation upon the masses, it is our duty. in the sight of God and of man, to do so. There can be no two sides to that ques-

Therefore, while in summing up-so far as it is competent to sum up from the news before us-we must admit that the situation is critical-must, indeed, admit that we fear the worst-we still hope for the best. We hope that Spain's counter proposals may, when fully developed and carefully weighed, be found to be such as that even if we cannot accept them, they will open the way to the two governments, getting together in the immediate future. In the mean time, and until it shall be demonstrated that this is impossible, let our firmness be tempered with conservatism, so that should war be the finality, we may be able to vindicate our part in bringing it about, in the eyes of the world. The President is reported as saying that he prays for peace-peace with honor, of course-and all true citizens should say amen to that prayer.

A NEEDED AMENDMENT. In another article this morning we have noted that the power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress. The clause of the Constitution covering this point is all right, as far as it goes, but recent scenes and incidents in Congress constrain us to believe that it would have been amplified if the fathers of the organic law could have seen this

far into the future. These worthies had a high appreciation of the wisdom of checks and balances, as their work shows. In many respects the Constitution is a model illustration of the check and balance system, and anticipated many conditions. But the fathers aforesaid could not have anticipated the untimely congressional jingostic outbursts of Tuesday and Wednesday. Had they, there is hardly a questhat they would have provided further that in case of a declaration of war by Congress, all members voting for such claration should be compelled to go to the front and experience the difference between "sicking on" and being one of the "sicked"

However, the matter is not beyond remedy. It is entirely competent to mend the clause under discussion by tacking on to it the check against rushing blindly into war, omitted by the it, that Spain is to-day trying to April-

tirely competent to amend the Constitution so as to minimize the danger of Congress's presenting again the spectacle of being in sympathy with the numorist who was willing to sacrifice all of his mother-in-law's relatives on the

altar of his country. Experience teaches us that such an amendment is sadly needed, and it is to be hoped that when the present war cloud shall have rolled by some statesman will make it his mission to propose The WEEKLY DISPATCH at \$1 per it and work for its adoption until the consummation shall have been achieved.

## CONDITIONAL PARDONS.

The bill passed by the last Legislature allowing the Governor to grant conditional pardons to convicts who have served half their terms in the peniten tiary and conducted themselves in strict accordance with the rules of the prison, is a measure well calculated to promote the discipline of the institution and reformation upon the part of its unfortunate inmates.

While the bill has some few imperfec tions, largely due to the fact that it was introduced very late in the session, the groundwork of the legislation is good, and it can be made to accomplish splendid results. It inaugurates a ticket-of-leave system which will serve the double purpose of partially relieving the congested condition of the prison, and of holding out to the convicts a strong incentive for industry and good behavior. To insure the body politic against the burden of having to bear with hordes of idle jailbirds who, if without occupation, would in many cases return to their evil ways, the operations of the law will be circumscribed by stringent conditions which must be literally observed. For instance, the convict who has served half his term. and wishes his freedom, must first make application to the Board of Directors, who will carefully investigate his prison record, and if the case presented is a meritorious one, the matter will be referred to the Executive.

The law in no way divests the Governor of the prerogatives which have hitherto attached to his office, but rather increases them, for with the assistance of the board he will be allowed more latitude for his clemency. If he deems the prisoner undeserving, he may refus to adopt the recommendations of the board, while, on the other hand, he may qualify the pardon with reservations of the most exacting nature. In short, he may, as a condition precedent to elemen cy, order the prisoner to pay a fine, leave the State, and never return, or to do any other lawful act which seems

proper. We take it for granted, moreover, that no convict who intends to remain in this State will be able to avail himself of the new law unless he can give the most positive guarantee that he will be able to procure work upon his discharge. Both the Executive and the board are well aware that "idleness is the devil's workshop," so far as the criminal classes

are concerned. The right of the Governor of this State to grant a conditional pardon has been questioned at times, but the Legislature seems to have had no doubts upon the subject. A few cases, bearing more or less upon the question of Executive clemency, have been adjudicated in Virginia, but they are somewhat at variance with one another. The Constitution does not in express words give the Executive the right to grant conditional or commutative pardons, and a dictum of Judge Fry, in Ball's case, 8 Leigh, 726, says: "But with us pardons are, constitutionally or from practice, unconditional or absolute." Many years later, in the case of Lee, Sergeant, vs. Murphy, 22 Gratt., page 789, the court takes a directly opposite view. Here the doctrine is laid down that a Governor of Virginia may grant a conditional pardon to a prisoner convicted of felony, provided the condition is not impossible, immoral, or ille-

accept another punishment in lieu of the

one originally imposed if it is recognized by our statutes or by the common law, as enforced in Virginia. In this case Governor Walker commuted the sentence of a prisoner from three years in the penitentiary to twelve months in ja l. The convict accepted and signed the conditions on the back of the commutation and warrant, but later sought his freedom by means of habeas corpus, on the ground that the conditions were void and the pardon absolute. The court discharged the prisoner from custody, but pending an appeal the judgment was suspended. Under the decision of the appellate court the prisoner, of course, had to elect whether he would serve the three years in the penitentiary or the twelve months in jail. It is safe to presume that he took the lesser punishment. The fact of his having signed the warrant made it a conditional pardon, which differs from a commutation in that the conditions may be refused or accepted by the convict, whereas in a

for a greater punishment, the terms may be imposed upon the convict against his The elaborate opinion in this case, which was prepared by Judge Staples, is generally regarded as conclusive of the question of conditional pardons, and the late Professor John B. Minor, in his synopsis of criminal law, asserts that this ruling fully establishes the doctrine. In connection with the subject of Executive clemency, it may be of interest to note the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Edwards vs. the Commonwealth, 78th Virginia, page 39. There it was decided that the Governor's pardon relieves the offender not only of the punishment annexed to the offence, but of all penalties and consequences, in-

commutation, which substitutes a lesser

years added to the term of a person twice convicted, The political disabilities incident to conviction, however, are not obliterated by a pardon, and the restoration of a man to citizenship requires a separate act of

cluding the additional punishment of five

the Executive. While the ways of courts and the opinions of lawyers are uncertain, it would seem that in the light of the ruling in the case of Lee, Sergeant, vs. Murphy, the bill recently passed will hold good, and that the measure will prove most useful and humane.

So New York now, in the jingo phrase, not only has the men, but she has the money, too-a million dollars of it-with which to go to war, if she should wish to do so. Well, we still hope she will not have occasion to use either her men or her money for the prosecution of hostili-

The color of our warships is gray, it may be observed, not blue. That's because they are expected to fight.

It is not altogether impossible, we take

POWER TO DECLARE WAR. The power to declare war is vested by the Constitution in Congress, but a deciaration of war would be subject to the provision of the organic law applying to "every order, resolution, and vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary." That is to say, the President would have the right of veto, and in order then to give the declaration force and effect, the resolutions or what not embodying the declaration would have to

be passed over his veto, by a two thirds

vote of each branch of Congress. This being the case, it will be readlly understood that any lack of concert between the President and Congress touching the question of declaring war is calculated to encourage Spain to be more stiff necked in resisting our demands than she would be otherwise. If Congress should declare war at this juncture and the President should veto the declaration, and it should be passed over his veto, or even should he not veto it, Spain, considering his attitude at present, would be justified in regarding the American people as divided on the issue. And just to the degree that this impression obtained among the Spanish people, their hope of success in a clash of arms with us would be stimulated. Viewed, either in its bearing upon peace negotiations or the possibilities of war, the development of any pronounced friction between the executive and the legislative branches of the government would be very unfortunate for us. The moral effect as reflecting upon the nation would be bad, not only in Spain, but in other European countries.

The consolidation of the Norfolk Virginian and the Norfolk Pilot went into effect yesterday, when the first number of the new paper, Virginian and Pilot, was issued. The officers are: President, A. H. Grandy; Vice-President, M. Glennan; Treasurer, W. S. Wilkinson; Secretary, James E. Allen; Board of Directors-A. H. Grandy, L. D. Starke, Jr., Robert W. Shultice, Thomas W. Shelton, M. Glennan, James E. Allen, and D. F. Donovan; Editor, William E. Elam; Superintendent, R. E. Turner.

The new paper starts out with most flattering prospects. In its salutatory it says the "paper will stand by the Jeffersonian Democracy as set forth in the Chicago platform of 1896, and labor for the restoration of constitutional bimetallic free coinage, upon which our liberty, as well as our material prosperity, so largely depends.". In all of its departments the Virginian and Pilot gives evidence of life, energy, and ability,

It is said ex-Senator Ingalls is to join the Populists. If the statement is true, the most picturesque of politicians will at length have found an appropriate place in the most picturesque of parties.

## Spanish Counter-Argument.

NEW YORK, April 1.-A special dispatch from Washington to the World. timed 2 A. M., gives the following outline of Spain's reply to the note presented by Minister Woodford:

"Spain neither accedes to nor declines President McKinley's propositions, She makes the counter-argument that Spain should herself be allowed to propose terms as to what should be done regarding her own territory; that the United States should not do so."

## MRS, NOBLES NOT TO BE HANGED. Her Sentence Likely to Be Commuted to Life Imprisonment.

ATLANTA, GA., March 31.-The Prison Commission to-day recommended to Govrnor Atkinson that the sentence of Mrs Elizabeth Nobles, who was to have been hanged to-morrow at Macon, he com muted to imprisonment for life. The Governor has postponed the execution and will no doubt endorse the finding of

the commission.
The case of the negro, Gus Fambles sentenced to hang with Mrs. Nobles, as an accomplice in the murder of Mr. Nobles, was not touched upon, but it is believed that he, too, will receive commutation of sentence.

Mrs. Nobles is over 60 years of age, and

## GERMANY MAY TAKE A HAND.

Diplomatic Representations to Spain Regarding Cannamaba Case

BERLIN, March 31 .- Germany has com nenced diplomatic representations to Spain, relative to the Cannamaba case and the German cruiser Geier, on her way to Bahia, has been ordered to get ready to proceed to Cuba, if satisfaction is not quickly forthcoming.

The German version of the Cannamaba case is that some Cuban insurgents, during the night of March 18th, attacked a German refinery at Cannamaba (also written Cannamaber), belonging to the firm of Fischer & Schmidt, of Trinidad, province of Santa Clara. The insurgents are said to have rifled the safes, burned the building, killed four persons, and wounded ten occupants of the refinery.

## SERG'T TSCHERNING RETURNING. He Is At Wilmington, On the Way to

Fort Monroe. WILMINGTON, N. C., March 31 .- Sergeant Walter Tscherning, of Battery F. Fourth Artillery, United States army, who mysteriously disappeared from Fort Monroe about a week ago, and afterwards turned up at Fort Caswell, was here to-day, returning to Fort Monroe. He was accompanied by Field-Musician J. E. Peise and Corporal William Cross.

Every thought, word and action takes vitality from the blood; every nerve, muscle, bone, organ and tissue depends on the blood for its quality and condition.

Spring Therefore pure blood is absolutely Medicine necessary to right living and healthy bodies. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great blood purifier and the best Spring Medicine. Therefore it is the great cure for scrofula, salt rheum, humors, sores, rheumatism, catarrh, etc.; the great nervine, strength builder, appetizer, stomach tonic and regulator.

MADRID PESSIMISTIC. PRESS SOMEWHAT IN THE DARK

BUT URGING NO SURRENDER.

HOPE OF FURTHER DELAY. Belief That Conflict is Near-Sagasta

Expresses Doubt About Maintaining Peace-Polo Reports Anti-Span ish Feeling in This Country.

MADRID. March 31.-El Liberal says. "The moment 'of denovement' (solution of the crisis) has drawn much nearer There may yet be found means to delay matters; but we doubt it." The paper then adds: "We ought to

apply ourselves to obtaining a gain of

time, or heartly devote ourselves to the

contrary. In our opinion, it would be acceptable-even preferable-to accept any extreme measure which would cut the knot, if we fail to until it. The situation is such that by avoiding external struggle, we fall into a still graver one." El Liberal concludes by calling upon the Ministry to identify itself with the unanimous feeling of the country; to place before everything the primary interest of the nation, and proceed with discretion and coolness, but, at the same

time, with undaunted firmness, "for

there is a limit which Spain cannot and

will not overstep-that limit is marked

by the respect it owes the world and its

own sovereignty." CONFLICT NEAR.

The Imparcial (Independent) says: 'Despite the hopes of the last few days, it is now believed that a conflict is near We are confronted with a danger which, whatever may be thought, President Mc-Kinley cannot change. The nerves of Spaniards are being hardened to resist coolly the consequences of this danger. We are all Spanlards; our mission is to save the national honor, and it remains with the government to take energetic steps.

"It is urgent that we should prepare warships and send them to Cuba. The cruisers Cristobal Colon and Princessa de Asturias and the Destructor, now at Cadiz, should start as soon as possible, and the first-class ironclads Pelayo and Emperador Carlos V. should follow promptly

The United States, which, during the delicate and strained relations between the two countries, has sent ships to our waters, or thereabouts, cannot complain at our sending a squadron to our own

The article concludes by counselling the cople to be calm, and not to embarrass the government "in its difficult and tick-

El País (Republican) characterizes the statement regarding the reconcentrades in Cuba as a fable, and declares that the United States could not inter-

The semi-official Globo says it is the general opinion that, "We are approaching rapidly the end of the struggle. Forewarned against evil, we nevertheless still hope for the best.'

AGAINST UNITED STATES TERMS. At the conference yesterday between Senor Sagasta, the Premier, and Senor Gamazo and Senor Silvela, the leader of the dissident Conservatives, the Premier unfolded the terms proposed by the United States Minister, General Stewart L. Woodford, and the opposition leaders counselled their rejection. Senor Sagasta replied that personally he was not dis-posed to accede to them. He added that he would like to submit the question of the loss of the Maine, which was not touched upon at his conference with General Woodford, to the European Powers. The feeling in Madrid to-day is pessiistic. The newspapers here are ignor ant of the actual proposals of the United States, but are urging no surrender. The Heraldo (Independent) and the Nacional Conservative) oppose even the suggeste

armistice, and the Correo (Liberal) makes a furious appeal to Don Carlos. El Liberal (Moderate Republican) says a dispatch from Senor Polo y Bernabe the Spanish Minister at Washington, was read yesterday at the Cabinet Council, "giving his impression of the feeling in America, which, he declares, is in no way favorable to Spain. He points out that the Maine report was only referred to the Foreign Relations Committee with great difficulty, as 137 Republicans voted for its mmediate approbation, without waiting for the Spanish report.'

"This proposal," adds Senor Bernabe, "was rejected; but the jingoes appeared to be greatly annoyed."

Senor Sagasta, the Premier, in an in-terview to-day, declared he would "do everything possible to maintain peace; but," he added, "we cannot submit to any attack on the honor or integrity of

MONEY FOR THE NAVY. The rush for seats for the performance at the Royal Theatre in behalf of the Spanish navy increases. The Queen ha paid 50,000 pesetas (\$9,750) for a box, th Spanish ministry paid 50,000 pesetas for boxes, several capitalists are taking stalls at 150,000 pesetas each, the Countess Bornes paid 100,000 pesetas, the Marquis E. Laguna paid 25,000 pesetas, the Bank of Spain pald 500,000 pesetas, and other or ganizations and individuals paid enormous

DAY OF GREAT ANXIETY. It has been a day of great anxiety. The evening papers, without exception, consider the situation unchanged, notwith-standing the recent conferences. They generally admit that Minister Wood ford's conduct of the diplomatic negotiations is very friendly, and that he is de strous of peace, but the Spanish Gov ernment is reported as "unflinching and opposed to any, even friendly, interfe rence to terminate the war, excep through its own efforts"-a war which they claim, is "nearing the end, and is laily crushing the rebellion."
El Epoca (Conservative) says:

Queen Regent, presiding at the Cabinet council to-day, encouraged her ministers to continue their animated, patriotic sen-timents toward maintaining national honor and territorial integrity."

There is anxious expectancy respect-ing the reply from Washington.

At the Cabinet council Senor Sagasta,

the Premier, explained with extreme pre-cision all the details of the conferences and negotiations, together with the state of the country and existing conditions, which he regarded as necessary to the formation of a proper judgment. NO CABINET CONCLUSION.

After four hours' discussion the min-isters were still without a solution, probably because Senor Sagasta judged it inopportune to take a decision at the present stage and advisable to wait for the issue of to-morrow's meetings.

Prior to the council a note briefly re-lating the Queen Regent's ideas on the subject of the reply to be given the United States was written. On this be-ing read at the council, Senor Sagasta. taking a paper from his pocket, an-nounced that he also had condensed his opinion into a few notes, which he pro-ceeded to read. It is understood that he touched, one by one, upon all the ques-tions raised by the United States, and indicated the limits to which, in his opinion, it would be possible to go without prejudice to the national honor and

Sarsaparilla Is sold by all druggists. 21, six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Get Hood's and only Hood's.

Mood's Pills taken after dinner aid digestion.

dignity.

All the ministers, including General Correa, Minister of War, "saw their thoughts reflected in Senor Sagasta's expose, which they unanimously approved."

The ministers then proceeded to the palace, where they gave an account of



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The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

the proceedings to the Queen Regent, who approved them.

WOODFORD FORWARDS NOTE. that the United States could not inter-the United States could not inter-vene without provoking the protests of Europe, nor seize the Maine disaster as a pretext for war without scandalizing the world. Therefore, that government had "humanitarianism as a means"

At annuscu:
Senors Sagasta, Gullon, and Moret, Senor Sagasta's note, translated into English, was submitted to General Woodford, who, after reading it, said: "I am solely authorized to negotiate ad referendum,

and, therefore, I will transmit the Cabi-net's reply to Washington."

The text of the Sagasta note has not been made known, the ministers maintaining absolute reserve, but the Cabinet is said to have given "proof of senti-ments of the greatest conciliation."

AMUSEMENTS.

## BASE-BALL TO-DAY. Broad-Street Park at 4 P. M., Baltimore vs. Richmond.

Admission, 25c.; Ladies', 15c. at grandstand. ap 1-1t STEREOPTICON ILLUSTRATED LEC-

TURE. OUR NAVY AND COAST DEFENCES. VIEWS OF MAINE DISASTER AND WARSHIPS.

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Young Men's Christian Association Hall,
MONDAY NIGHT, APRIL 4TH.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats
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TUESDAY, APRIL 5TH, at 3:30 P. M.
Admission, 25 cents. Tickets at association building.

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RECEPTION AND MUSICALE, BENEFIT OF VIRGINIA HOSPITAL, at 200 east Franklin street, Mrs. Joseph A. White's residence, FRIDAY, APRIL I, 1898, 4 to 8 P. M. Admission: Adults, 25c.; children, 10c. ap 1-1t

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mh 31-3t

Office Collector City Taxes, City Hall Richmond, Va., April 1, 1898. LICENSE TAX.

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Parties failing to pay this tax on or before APRIL 20, 1888, will be subject to the penalty prescribed by the City Ordinances, which is not less than \$1 not more than \$20 per day for each day's business carried on after April 20, 1898 the same to be imposed by the Police Justice.

F. W. CUNNINGHAM, ap 1-im Collector of City Taxes.

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC AND TONIC SPRINGS. This water cures Dyspepsia, Sour Sick Stomach, Diarrhoea, 'Dysentery, Kidney

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[mh 39-W&F]

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COURT ORDERS.

VIRGINIA - IN THE LAW AND EQUITY COURT OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND:
D. & E. Mitteldorfer......Complainants,

D. & E. Mitteldorfer......Complainants, against
W. P. Lawton's Administrator and others
Defendants.
(Extract from a decree entered in the above cause on the 20th day of December, 1837.)

\* \* \* \* The court doth adjudge, order, and decree that this cause be referred to one of the commissioners of this court, who shall make the following inquiries, and state the following accounts, and report thereof to the Court:

1. Of what property, real and personal, W. P. Lawton, deceased, died selzed and possessed.

2. An account of all debts and demands against the estate of the said W. P. Lawton, with their respective dignities and priorities, if any; and whether any of such debts are secured by deed of trust or other lien upon any of said property, real or personal.

3. Whether it is necessary to sell any portion of said real estate in order to discharge the said debts and demands, and, if so, what parceis should be sold first.

4. He shall audit, settle, and state and

and, if so, what parents about the first.

4. He shall audit, settle, and state an account of the transactions of John C. Lawton as administrator of the estate of W. P. Lawton, decrased.

5. He shall audit, settle, and state an account of the transactions of William Crump Tucker, as receiver, under the decrees of the court in this cause.

6. He shall report any other matter deemed by him to be pertinent, or required to be reported by any of the parties hereto.

ALMIS BASONS,

OFFERTORY BASONS,
in oak, walnut, or mahogany.

FOR INDIVIDUAL USE we have Prayer Books, Prayer-Book Markers, Crosses, Crucifixes, Medals, and Rosaries—in gold and silver.

ties hereto.

And it is ordered that the said commissioner shall publish a notice of the time and piace of executing the foregoing inquiries and accounts, by advertising the same once a weak for four successive weeks, according to law, in one of the daily newspapers published in the city of Richmond, which publication shall be in lieu of personal service of said notice upon the parties to this cause."

Office of Commissioner J. R. V. Daniel, 29 Shafer Building, Richmond, Va. All persons interested in the execution of the decree from which the foregoing is an extract are hereby notified that I have fixed on MONDAY, the lith day of April, 1898, at 11 o'clock A. M., as the time, and my office as the place for making the inquiries and taking the accounts directed by the said decree.

Given under my hand, this 10th day of March, 1898.

J. R. V. DANIELL.

Commissioner in Chancery.

B. T. Crump, p. g. mb. 1. Ed. B. T. Crump, p q.

## PREMIERE SERRE.

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hair, 15c. jar. Hoffman House Bouquet Cigars a fine 10c. cigar, which we will sell for 8c.-2 for 15c., 4 for 25c. Gay New York, a splendid 5c.

T. A. MILLER, 519 EAST BROAD. Branch Under The Jefferson

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**BEAUTIFY** YOUR CHURCH -AT-

EASTER with some of the following

ECCLESIASTICAL GOODS: COMMUNION SETS.

POCKET COMMUNION SETS, FLAGONS, CHALICES, PATENS. COLLECTION PLATES,

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in sterling silver and silver plate.

and silver. C. Lumsden & Son, 731 Main street.

NOTICE TO ALL LOT-OWNERS IN
HOLLYWOOD CEMETERY.
YOUR PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS
CALLED TO TWO CIRCULARS recently
sent out by your Executive Committee.
One calls especial attention to having
you place your lot in the "perpetual
care" of the company and the other asks
you to consider the desirability of using
slate vaults or boxes in burials. Nothing
has done more to beautify Hollywood
than the care the company has given to
the lots entrusted to them. We want
every lot in Hollywood Lader the "perpetual care" of the company, and wa
ask your co-operation in securing so desirable an end. For further informatior
apply to the superintendent at the grounds
or either of the following:

A. BARGAMIN, President;
OTHO O. OWENS.
GEORGE D. FLEASANTS,
mh 16-eodim Executive Committee. NOTICE TO ALL LOT-OWNERS IN

ICE-CREAM, MINERAL WATERS, &c. JAMES A MORRIS,
525 east Broad street and 1161 west Main
street.
Ice-Cream and Water Ices.
Soda and Mineral Waters of all kinds.
Families. Weddings. Boarding-Houses.
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Pinest Candles and Pastries in the city.
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